# CONGRESS

The Legislative Appropriations in the Senate.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM CRITICISED.

A Railroad Tactician of the Erie Stamp.

THE GOAT ISLAND GRAB.

The Deficiency Bill in the House Reported from the Committee of the Whole.

Fernando's Driftwood for Democratic Planks.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LABOR QUESTION.

SMITH'S LITTLE GAME. In the Senate to-day Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt. said a document had come into his hands which ne feit bound to bring to the attention of the Senate. He sent up and had read a circular, signed Gites A. ith, and addressed to leading railroad men throughout the country, stating that a movement was on foot to secure the passage of an act to increase the rates paid to ratiroads for carriage of the mails fifty per cent, without reference to existing contracts, and proposes that they should join in the movement and make contributions to aid it. The circular also gives a list of railroad presidents who, It says, have already entered into the arrangement, long them William H. Vanderbilt, Thomas A.

among them William H. Vanderolit, Thomas A. Scott and Jay Gould.

Mr. Moerell said that Mr. Smith, the signer of the circular, was formerly a distinguished officer in the army, and alterwards an officer of the Post Office Department, and that he appeared to have resigned to go into the business. He (Mr. Morrili) hoped that the gentlemen charged with having entered into this arrangement would be able to explain the matter.

Mr. Camelon, (rep.) of Pa., said he was confident that the statements of the circular, so far as they related to Thomas A. Scott, were false in every particular, because Mr. Scott had too much sense and too much integrity to enter into any such combination. It was true that the railroads were not paid enough for carrying the mails and that they wished Ab have the rates increased, and the author of the circular had probably attempted to take advantage of the report to make money for himself.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., said that one of the greatest evils in this nation was the practice of persons who have oven in Congress or in the departments afterwards setting up in Washington as shysters and using the knowledge acquired in public differences of the report tooms.

Mr. Calffal Education.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., said that the acolition of this evil would be one of the most necessary and important reforms.

Mr. Calffal Education.

Mr. Washington as shysters and using the knowledge acquired in public differences.

nportant reforms.

Mr. Cameron moved to lay the circular on the

Mr. MORRILL concurred in the motion, having, he

Mr. Morrill concurred in the motion, having, he Baid, accomplished his object by bringing the matter before the Senale and the public.

The CUSTOMS BRIBBRY PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., gave notice that at an early day he would move to take up the resolution asking the President to transmit the Instruction for the Continual and the President of Custom House officials. The correspondence, he said, was already in the hands of the Committee on Retrenchment; but he wished the resolution taken up so as to submit some explanatory remarks, and also to give Ar. Conkling and others an opportunity to discuss it.

Alt. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., said he had no desire to discuss the resolution. He had no obsection whatever to its adoption. His only desire was to show that the instructions given to the District Aftorney were given in obselence to the imperative mandate of a statute, and that their form was determined by the statute.

Mr. Conkling called up the bill providing for the erection of public buildings at Ulca. Passed.

Mr. Nye (rep.) of Nev., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a boil to prescribe a mode for ascer aming the amount of prize money due to the captors of the rebel ram Albemarie.

Mr. Looan, (rep.) of Hi., called up the bill to authorize the appointment of certain officers in the Quartermaster's Bepartment.

On motion of Mr. Thursdan, (dem.) of Ohio, it was

On motion of Mr. Thepman, (dem.) of Ohio, it was amended so as to apply also to the inspector General's Department, and it was then passed.

Mr. Camenon presented a perificial of various industries of Herks county praying for the repeal of the duty on tea and colee and such other articles as cannot be produced in the United States, and remonstrating against any change in the auties on arrival and it is country. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition of the members of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia was presented, asking Congress to make an appropriation to enable American astronomers to foin those of other nations in observing the transit of the Dianet Venus across the sun's disk in December, 1874, which interesting phenomenon has not occurred since 1760, and was referred to the Committee on the Library.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation is the sun's disk in December, 1874, which interesting the senate then resumed the consideration of the Library.

The pending amenomene was to increase the called the Supervising Archibect of the Trease.

The pending amenoment was to increase the alary of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to \$5,000. Lost.

Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Kansas, moved an amendment to give the Land Office forty additional clerks

ment to give the Land Office lorty additional clerks of class one. Adopted.

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of S. C., from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education from \$20,600 to \$30,350.

Mr. Carpenter, (rep.) of Wis., asked him to state under what nead of jederal jurisdiction the Bureau of Education came.

Mr. Sawyer said he would do so if the Senator (Mr. Carpenter) would tell him under what head the Agricultural Bureau came.

FERRIPL OF CENTRALIZATION.

Mr. Carpenters said he could not; said he thought that neither of these bureaux had any warrant whatever under the constitution. "We are sensibly traveling," said he, "towards concentration of power in the federal government, and it would be well to stop and look around us and ask what authority we have to establish ints Bureau of Education. We have a Eureau of Agriculture. What thority we have to establish inis Bureau of Education. We have a Bureau of Agriculture. What
more authority have we to establish either of these
bureaux than to establish a bureau of boots
and shoes—(laughter)—a oureau of merchandise or
sik goods, or of any other industry in the country?
These Bureaus of Agriculture and Education are,
in my judgment, an inpovation and usurpation on
the part of this government. I have never knowingly voted for a bill which contained an appropriation for either of these bureaus, and knowingly I
never with."

ingly voted for a bill which contained an appropriation for either of these bureaus, and knowingly I
never will."

Mr. Sawyer said he did not propose to reply on
the constitutional point; but he urged the amendment because it was necessary in order to enable
the bureau to work satisfactorily. If the Senator
(Mr. Carpenter) objected to the bureau as unconstitutional the proper course for him wonto he to
move to strike out the provision for it inserted by
the House of tepresentatives.

Mr. Carpenter said that Mr. Sawyer's argument
seemed to be this, if we are going to do an unconstitutional taing let us do it handsomely.
(Laughter.)

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Onic, agreed with
Mr. Carpenter in every word he had said on
this subject. The central government was
gradually encroaching on the powers of the
States. The Department of Agriculture began
as a mere bureau for the collection of statistics,
but it grew to be a department, and the next thing
would probably be that the head of it would be
made a Cabinet officer. So, too, the Bureau of Education was growing into a Department of Public Instruction, and before long we would have a Minister
of Public Instruction, who would be a member of
the Cabinet. Unless the people put a stop to this
centralizing movement it would hever end until it
had

ABSORDED EVERY POWER OF THE STATES

centralizing movement it would never end until it had

ABSORDED EVERY POWER OF THE STATES
and assumed the right to regulate every industry in the country. This lederal education scheme had another phase. The people of this country were already more heavily taxed by the States for educational purposes than any other people in the world; but if the federal government should levy upon them for the same purpose then they would be doubly and insupportably taxed for education. Further, even if the federal government had a constitutional right to take charge of the subject, it would be universe for it to do so, because it would place the whole education of the country on one uniform dead level, which would be a great mistake.

Mr. Farkinghtyskn, (rep.) of N. J., thought there was authority in the constitution for establishing a lurreau of Agriduture, and found in the provisions of the eighth section that Congress shall have power to levy taxes, &c., &c., to promote the general welfare.

to levy taxes, &c., &c., to promote the general welfare.

Alter some further discussion on this subject by Messrs, Carpenter, Educado, (rep.) of VL, and Frelingduysen the amendment was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 22.

Mr. Frelingduysen offered an amendment increasing salaries in the Agricultural Department, Lost—yeas, 25; nays, 11.

To the item appropriating \$50,000 to enable the President to carry out the civil service reform, Mr. Frelingduysen offered an amendment authorizing the President to make suitable compensation to such members of the Civil Service Commission as are otherwise in the service of the United States, the said that three members of the Commission as are otherwise in the service of the Commission as are otherwise in the service of the Commission as are otherwise in the service of the United States, the said that three members of the Commission are also employes of the operatments, and that

eceive pay for their extra service on the Commis

receive pay for their extra service on the Commission.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohto—That is the best commentary on civil service reform we have had yet. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carpenter also thought it a striking flustration of the reforms as it was being carried out, and said that with an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose, to be spent at the pieasure of the President, and with the precedent set for its expenditure by allowing each of these three reformers to draw two salaries from the government for the same time, the prospect was very good that the people would be delighted with ctail service reform. (Laughter.)

Mr. Frelinghoffser, and with these gentlemen had had to do three or four hours' extra work daily while on the Commission, and argued that they ought to be paid for it.

The amenament was declared out of order, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Logan gave notice that when the bill should get out of the committee and before the Senate he would move to

Specific Cuff The appropriation of \$50,000 and insert a provision repealing the law under which the Civil Service its form Commission had been created. He was as much in favor of reforming the civil service its anybody, but not in this way. In fact, the reform, as organized now, was a humbur, as was well illustrated by the appointment recently of one of the Civil Service Commissioners to another office without undergoing an examination, according to, the rules drawn up by the Commission.

Mr. Sawyre, for Mr. Sumner, who was absent, offered an amendment appropriating \$6,000 to

examination, according to the rules drawn up by the Commission.

Mr. Sawyer, for Mr. Sumner, who was absent, offered an amendment appropriating \$5.000 to enable the Commissioner of Education to prepare an account of the common schools of the United States in compliance with the request of the government of Japan.

Mr. Colle, (rep.) of Cal., opposed this as unnecessary and said that there were already in existence books and reports which would give the Japanese all the information they could get from the proposed publication. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Kellogg, (rep.) of La., offered an amendment authorizing the sale of the Branch Mint property at New Orleans; but, after some discussion, with drew it.

of the time of the second of the second of the time of the brill was then reported to the Senate.

The Senate then, at forty minutes past four, P. M., went into executive session, and soon after adjuncted the second of the sec

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1872. After the ceremony of the reception of the Japato legislative business.

THAT ICE-COOL PROPOSITION.

rial of the Chamber of Commerce, of the city of New York, asking for the right to purchase, at cost, the site now occupied by the New York Post Office.
Also a petition of the New Pork Tobacco Board of E. H. ROBERTS, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Commit-

tee on Ways and Means, reported the bill to permit the importation, free of duty, of 1,000 Highlander kilts uniforms for the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, of New York, and asked to have it considered and

New York, and asked to have it considered and passed.

Mr. Hoar, (rep.) of Mass., objected.

THE GOAT ISLAND GRAS.

The House then took up the bill to grant to the Central Pacific Railroad Company the use of one-half of the Island o Yerba Bueaa, in San Francisco Bay.

Mr. Sangent, (rep.) of Cal., made an explanation as to the arrangement between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Railroad companies in reference to the tea commerce. He admitted that the arrangement that the steamship company would not carry teas did not exist, but argued that the cost of freight was less by the overland route than by the Panama route, allowing for the difference of one per cent insurance rates in jayor of the overland route. He claimed that the agreement was for the interest of the steamship company and for the development of trade. He spoke of the

Exactions of the Panama Railroad Company,

agreement was for the interest of the steamsing company and for the development of trade. He spoke of the Exactions of the Panama Rahlroad Company, which charged \$25 for carrying passengers, whether first or second class, over its line of forty-seven miles, and charged for freight one-fourth of the whole cost from New York to China. The Panama Rallroad Company had sat there at the waist of the Isthmus throtting commerce, and now it came to Congress with its antique notions and its miserable history of exactions to try to force traffic by that route. He denied that the extract read yesterday from the Atla California against the pending bill expressed the views of the people of San Francisco, and reterred to the San Francisco Euletin as the great commercial paper of the Pacific coast, which advocated the bill.

Mr. STRONG, (rep.) of Conn., referred to the enormous subsidies granted to the Pacific Rairoad Companies, from which the men who built the road had put \$44,005.000 clear into their pockers, after building the road. Congress had dealt liberally with these railroads and loaded them down with lands and bonds, and now they came for an additional subsidy. He referred to the report of a board of army engineers to show that no portion of the Island of Yerba Buena can be safely parted with by the government for railroad or commercial purposes; also to the report of the Coast Survey against allowing a bridge to the Island to be built in the Bay of San Francisco.

Mr. Kelloge, (rep.) of Conn., argued in support of the bill. It was for Congress, he said, to find fault with the Pacific Railroad companies for all the supsidies which Congress had chosen to give them. The Island of Yerba Buena was absolutely valueless, except for defensive purposes, and the portion of it which the government wanted for fortification was the portion which the Central Pacific Railroad Company did not want. The bill was for the interest of commerce rather than for the interest of that company.

norrow.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Com-

morrow.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole on The Depticency appropriation bill.

Wood for the Democratic platform.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., referring to the Ku Kinx discussion yesterday, expressed his disapprobation of the speech of Mr. Dawes, who, instead of continua himself to figures of arithmetic, indulged in figures of speech on political and partisan subjects intended to have their effect on the Presidential election. The attention of the people was not to be attracted to the obsolete issue of the colored race. The democratic party intended to put forward the issue of reforming the corruptions of every department of the government. They intended to denounce and bring home and prove that from the Presidential mansion down to the humblest federal official the whole concern was reekin; with corruption. That was the issue which would be before the people at the next election.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., replied to Mr. Wood. The republican party, he said, had no uncastness in respect to what was said to be the issue. He had but one theory and one principle in regard to it, and that was to hold every public functionary to a strict accountability. He thought it remarkables that the cry against the corruptions of the republican party came constantly from the Representatives of Manhatan Island, and he intimated that it must be on the principle of the pickpocket ratsing.

that it must be on the principle of the pickpocket raising

THE CRY OF "STOP THIEF!"

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., Suggested, as an explanation of the fact which so much surprised Mr. Dawes, that the New York Custom House was on Manhattan island. Whenever the democratic party discovered corruptions it roses on and overthrew them, whereas the republican party only voted to confirm and strengthen corruptions in its own midst. The democrate party struck down roobers, waile the republican party erected statues to them. As to the question of the colored race, he instanced, as a proof that democrats entertained no prejudice on account of color, the fact that his colleague, Mr. Wood, had walked into the hall to-day arm in arm with a colored man—one of the Japanese Amoassaviors. (Laughter.)

The discussion was further continued by Messra, Claughter.)

GARBETT, (dem.) of Wis.; BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass.; GARBETT, (dem.) of Ky.; COBURN, (rep.) of Ind.; Bing-Ham, (rep.) of Ohlo. Mr. Dawes offered an amendment for the payment of aborers, workmen and mechanics in the government employment at the rate of a full day's wages for eight hours' work.

After a long discussion on the labor question Mr. Dawes' amendment that laboring men in the United States who work ten hours a day shall not be taxed to make up the deficiency for those who only worked eight hours. (Laughter.) Agreed to. Mr. Dawes' amendment as this amended was then rejected.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., renewed Mr. Dawes' proposition in a different form, appropriating \$450,000 for the purpose. This was also rejected by 41 to 51. THE CRY OF "STOP THIEF!"

for the purpose. The distribution of the bill back to \$1.

The committee rose and reported the bill back to the House, and then, without voting on it, the House, at five o'clock, adjourned.

PIZEN BILL'S OPINION OF BUFFALO KILLING.

SOUTH FORK RANCH, Peb. 20, 1872. Mr. Benner, Editor of the Herald:

My pardner Jake red me a extrack outen your
paper wich it sez that sum dam fool naim Birg and
some military Jakas air gitin a law maid in Congres how that nobody cant kil bulalow. No moar gaim no moar ingin is our motto. As long as gaim runs ingin must have guns, and tha wil kil white rons ingin must have guns, and tha wil kil white men if tha have guns. You bet Congres nor no body elis cant pass no law that will keep me from killin gaim. When thate is a show to maik a pore devil pay a tacks on a drink or whisky oar a chaw of tobaker we neer tel of guverment but when injin is skuipin of us an a steelin ov ower horses we cant and no government. Some sez ingin is peccable now but i notis tha air is in in powder and led fer a ranev da. Yours Trooly PIZEN BILL Empter an prospector

### THE CUSTOM HOUSE INQUIRY.

Examination of General Babcock-He Know Nothing About the General Order Business, Very Little About Samana Bay, Was Reciprocal to Lindsay and Considerate to Murphy.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1872. The New York Custom House Investigating Committee resumed its session this afternoon.

A communication was received from A. G. Page, of Bath, Me., complaining of wrongs inflicted by the Custom House officials in the matter of importations, seizures and compromises, and asking for an inves-tigation. A conversation took place as to whether than those cannected with the New York Custon House. The committee came to no conclusion; but Mr. Bayard, who presented the paper, withdrew the same, saying he would ask the Senate to authorize the committee to consider it.

GENERAL HABOOCK TESTIFIES. GENERAL HABOOOK TESTIFIES.

General Babcock was then sworn. He testified he
was a Major in the Corps of Army Engineers. He was on duty with the President as a secretary, and since July last has been in charge of public build-

The CHAIRMAN, addressing General Babcock, said he was aware the newspapers had asserted that Colonel Leet was engaged in the general order business in such a way as implicated President Grant and some of the members of his military family, and asked General Babcock whether he had any knowl edge of the general order business and how Colonel Leet had secured it? It had also been intimated that these secretaries had or have no small pecuni ary interest in the matter.

General BASCOCK replied:—"I have no interest whatever in the general order business with Leet, Stocking or any other person, nor have I received a single cent in any way or shape from it, nor have I made any arrangement to receive any benefit or interest from any Custom House officers." He further testified that Leet became a member of his

made any arrangement to receive any benefit or interest from any Custom House officers." He further testified that Leet became a member of his and General Porter's mess in the spring of 1809; he did not at that time have knowledge of his (Leet's) interest in the general order business; he did not know it until the discussion of the report of Mr. Patterson's Keirenchment Committee; Colonel Lect never paid more than one ofth of the expenses of the mess; he became acquainted with Mr. Leet in the spring of 1864; he was then assistant adjutant general of volunteers, with the rank of captain; that was when he (Babcock) joined the staif of Lieutenant General Grant.

In answer to Senator Bayard's cross-examination, General Babcock said he was still an officer in the Sagneer corps, and was detailed as secretary to the President, which place he now held; he drew pay as a major of engineers with tea years' service; before the inauguration he was on Grant's staif, and drew colonel's pay; he drew only one pay now—that of a major of engineers; he knew Leet intended to get into some business, and, from what Leet said, the wineas obtained the idea that Leet had thought of going

Into Trita was heliouse business, and, from what Leet said the wineas obtained the idea that Leet high that we mentioned the general order business was; he knew a lew days before the appointment of Grinnell that the latter was to be appointment of Grinnell that the latter was to be appointed Collector of the Port of New York; he thought the general letter of introduction, written act; on returning from New York Leet said Grinnell had treated him very kindly; Leet spoke of this only in a general way; Leet was not, to his knowledge, a man of fortune, but might have had something more than his pay as an officer of the army; he did not see anything when Leet messed with him to show he had an increase of income.

In answer to a question whether the witness knew Leet was drawing 5500 a month as a sinceure at that time, Bacocck replied, of this he knew nothin

TO RECIPROCATE KINDNESS,

EXROUTIVE MANSION,

WARHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1882. 

WARHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1882. 

It just as I expected. I sept. 18 imply to show you how people presume upon others. By the same mall I received the enclosed. I do not intend to answer such assumption, or, if at all, in a short, curt note. You need have no tears of their imposing upon us. I shall be pleased to do whatever I can for your triests, when I know what you want, to reciprocate your kindness to me. for your friends, when I know what you want, to reciprocate your kindiness to me.

I am alone in my glory. General Porter will be hack to-morrow. Remember me kindly to Leet, Parker and the geatlemen in your house. Hoping to hear from you when I can be of any service, I am, yours truly.

J. P. LINDSAY, 58 John street, New York.

MIT. BAYARD asked General Babcock whether he did not know at the time he wrote that letter that Lindsay held the conndential position of secretary to Collector Grinnell? General Babcock replied that he did not know that Lindsay held that position, but supposed so. He was further asked whether he knew of any proposition from Leet, to Lindsay relative to Mr. BAYARD asked General Babcock whether he

knew of any proposition from Leet to Lindsay relative to

SPECULATION IN ST. DOMINGO
and speculations in the Tybee. Babcock replied ne had no knowledge of the lact to which the correspondence referred. He repeated that he knew of no plans by which speculations were to go into operation; he was not aware that any more than the first payment of \$100,000 had been made by the government to St. Domingo; this was provided for in the treaty which he negotiated; the \$100,000 were on account of the lease of the Samana Bay; a further provision was \$50,000 in arms and munitions of war, the receipt or which was included in the treaty; the payment was made in November, 1869, after the signing of the treaty; it was made to the Dominican government; the money was paid through the American agent, Mr. Perry.

The Chairman inquired whether the witness here wo fany one who had received money on account of the lease?

Enew of any one who had received money on ac-count of the lease? General Barcock replied that he did not. Being General BARCOCK replied that he did not. Being further interrogated, he knew of no American clitzen who was interested in railroads in St. Domingo, but Mr. Sullivan informed him that he (Mr. Sullivan) had an interest in a railroad from Samana Buy to Monte Cristo. He believed that Mr. Sullivan represented other parties. He knew of one American citizen who entered into the banking business in St. Domingo (Mr. Prime), but understood that he tailed. He did not know of anybody to be benefited by land grants in the event of annexation. He knew that a genifeman had a surveying contract obtained previous to his knowledge of proposed annexation. He could not say that Mr. Sullivan did not hold an official position, as no may have been employed by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Casskelly interrogated Babcock at some

Mr. Casserly interrogated Babcock at some length in regard to St. Domingo, and in the course of his replies he said there might have been large purchases of land in 1869 and 1879, but not to his purchases of land in 1869 and 1870, but not to his knowledge. General Baccock presented the following letter, which was read:—

which was read:

NOT TO EMBARRASH TON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION. ?

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 18:0.

Sig.—I am in receivt of letters applying for recommendation to you for places in the New York Custom House. I do not wish to embarrask you of the working of that office in any way. I have, therefore, given no such letters, nor shall I do so. I wish you all sucreas and know that if you are to be responsible for that great office you must appoint your own assistants.

I am, yours, very tuly.

O. E. BABCOCK.

TO HOD. THOMAS MERPHY, Collector of Customs, New York. To Hop. Thomas Mulphy, Collector of Customs, New York. The committee adjourned till Monday at half-past ten o'clock, after ordering the following gentlemen to be summonded for examination on that day:—William H. Townley, George W. White and John Beunett, of New York; and to be examined on Wednesday, Thomas Murphy, William Orton, A. H. Ladin and F. E. Howe, of New York.

#### THE GERMAN SOCIETY. Increase of German Immigration.

The newly elected Board of Directors of the German Immigrant Society met at their office, No. 13 Broadway, vesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of the following officers:—Presi-dent, Frederick Schack; Vice Presidents, dent, Frederick Schack; Vice Presidents, Rev. Pagenstecher and Jacob Windmueller; Secretaries, William A. Schmitthenner and Carl Rose: Treasurer, Theo. Buck. The Finance Committee was composed of Messrs. Frederick Schack, William A. Schmitthenner, Theo. E. Buck, P. W. Brunn, Dr. Johannes Rocasing and William Steinway. The Relief Committee was composed of Messrs. Jacob Windmueller, Carl Rose, Ernst Steiger, Sigismund Kanimann, and Franz Malignon. The Relief Committee expended during the past month \$1,204 were appropriated to be used in a similar manner curing the present month. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$8,992 83 in the treasury. The manager's report showed that during the past month \$1,252 German immigrants were landed at this port, an increase of 2,544 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, when only 108 Germans arrived. The number of German immigrants since the last of January amounted to 5,448—3,333 more than during the corresponding period of last year. The majority of these German immigrants were destined for the States of litinois and Michigae.

## A CHAPTER OF MEDIAEVAL HISTORY.

Full Account of the Japanese Embassy to Pope Gregory XIII. in the Sixteenth Century.

The Ceremony of Reception-Great but Transient Success of the Jesuit Mission-Letter of Homage from the Emperor of Japan and the Pope's Reply.

The presence in Washington of the Japanese Embassy may properly be considered among the im-portant events of the century. It is highly gratify ing that its members should first present their credentials to the government of the United States before offering themselves to the other friendly Powers to whom they are accredited. The honor treated during their sojourn in this country will be all that is properly due and suitably rendered. It is now nearly three hundred years ago that an embassy was sent from Japan to Pope Gregory XIII. Church. Since that time Japan, naving adopted the principle of isolation, its government has refrained from sending Ministers abroad. In the history of the empire the present Embassy is the second that has ever left the country. Some particulars of the visis of the lour young princes, with their attendants, to Portugal, Spain and Rome in 1585 can hardly fail to possess a degree of interest at the present mo-ment, when the highest Japanese officials are in our midst as diplomatic representatives of their country. MISSIONARY LABORS.

The HERALD of the 1st instant gave an elaborate and carefully prepared account of the past and present of Japan and some particulars of the per-Embassy. St. Francis Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, renewed in Japan the wonders of the apostolic age and exhibited in his own person a living proof of Christianity. A new world ap-peared to be converted by his preaching, and from the time he landed in the empire (1549) until his death he labored assiduously and successfully among the natives. In 1587 all missionaries were banis hed and a terrible persecution of Christians followed. About two millions of the people had openly pro-fessed Christianity. The followers of the new doctrine took no pains to pacify the government, but defied it and began to overthrow the idels. This led to further and more crushing persecutions. The native Christians endured all with heroic courage and rejused all inducements to make a recantation. In 1637 an attempt was made to overthrow the government, and at this juncture an edict was issued (given below) canishing Europeans from the empire and prohibiting Japanese vessels from leaving

Before these events took place the number of converts was almost inconceivable. The Princes of Anima, Bingo and Omura openly espoused the in-terests of Christianity and were baptized. Father Alexander Valignani, Visitor General of the Jesuit Missions established in the East Indies, came in that capacity to inspect the establishments of the Order in that quarter of the world. It was determined soon after to send an Embassy to the Pope, then ranking highest among the potentates of Christendom. For this purpose four young noblethe first Embassy ever sent by Japan to a Western Power, and was considered at the time an event of the greatest consequence. The second Embassy, now in the United States, is more numerous, and pernaps charged with more important duties; but in the sixteenth century, when trade with the East Indies was regarded as the broadest and easiest road to fortune, all that pertained to that part of the earth was looked upon with absorbing interest.

the earth was looked upon with absorbing interest. The ambassadors were attended by two councillors of mature years—men who had attained distinction in learning and knowledge of the outside world.

ARRIVAL IN EUROPE.

They sailed from Nagasaki February 20, 1532, accompanied by Father Valignam, on a Portuguese snip bound for Macao, the great centre of European commerce in the East. After a stormy passage they arrived at Macao, but were contiged to remain at that place six months, as the season for taking passage for Malacca had passed. When at length the Embassy renewed their journey they encountered violent storms, but at last reached Malacca passing as they entered the harbor the wreck of a richly freignted saip that had sailed in company with them from Macao. After many days they attrived at Goa, where the Viceroy of the Indies lurnished the Embassy with a good ship, in which they had a favorable passage round the Cape of Good Hope and arrived at Lisbon August 10, 1584. It is not unworthy of notice that the present Embassy, travelling by a new and unknown route when the former one was on its way to Rome, has also encountered storms and detentions. The snow blockade on the Pacific Raifroad caused the Japanese to hait several weeks at Sait Lake, in something like a similar way as in 1582, the young princes were compelled to remain at Macao. Now, however, that the ambassadors are in Wasnington, and the objects of special attention, it will not be entirely without advantage to observe how the first Embassy was received in Europe nearly three hundred years ago:—

ESCAPE FROM PIRATES.

Four years before their arrival Portugal had passed under the rule of Philip II., who had then united on his head the crowns of both the East and West Indies, and to him these ambassadors were charged with iriendly messages. The Viceroy of distinction. Having traversed Spain they embarked at Alicane, but were driven by a storm the control of the standard of them as hearty welcome, accompanied with every mark of distinction.

tion. At Madrid Philip il. himself accorded them a hearty wolcome, accompanied with every mark of distinction. Having traversed Spain they embarked at Alicante, but were driven by a storm into the island of Majorca, thereby escaping an Algerine neet and a Turkish squadron, both of which were cruising in the neighborhood. Sailing thence they landed at Leghorn, and soon reached Rome, March 22, 1888.

landed at Legnoru, and soon reached Rome, March 22, 1655.

RECEPTION AT ROME.

Aquiviva, General of the Jesuits (fourth successor of St. Francis Loyola), was very pressing on the Pope for a reception without display; but Gregory XIII. the same who reformed the calendar) had determined in a consistory that the honor of the Church and of the Holy See required a different course. The ambassadors were met at Viteros by the Pope's light norse, and were escorted into the city by a long cavalcade of Roman nobles. They were met at the gate by the Senate and the magistrates. The streets were crowded with people, and the strangers were greeted with deafening shouts. As they aligned from their carriages they were conducted to the Gest caurch, where a "Te Deum" was sung.

DRESS AND APPEARANCE OF THE PRINCES.

The next day a magnificent procession was

As they aligned from their carringes they were conducted to the Gosu church, where a "Te Deum" DRESS AND APPEARANCE OF THE PRINCES.

The next day a magnificent procession was formed, neaded by the light horse and followed by the Pope's Swiss Guard, officers of the Cardinals, Ambassadors of Spain, France and Venice; Roman princes, the whole Roman nobility on horseback, pages and officers of ambassadors, with trumpets and cymbals; chamberiams of the Pope and officers of the palace in red robes. Then followed the Japanese ambassadors on horseback, In national dress, consisting of three silken gowns of a light rather, one over the other, of a white ground, spiendidity embroidered with fruits, leaves and birds. In their giroles they were two swords, symbols of Japanese gentility. Their heads were shaved, except hair around ears and neck, whre the hair was gathered into a cue cent upwards, but had no covering. Their features were hardly less diverse from the European standard than their dress; yet the whole expression of air and manners were modest and amable, but with a conscious sentiment of nobility. The Prince of Flunga came first, between two archbishops; Prince Armira followed, between two bishops. The commissioners, who also rode on borseback, were suitably attended. Agreat number of richy dressed courtiers closed the procession. As the ambassadors crossed the bridge of St. Angeo all the cannon of the castie were fired, to which those of the Vatican responded. This was the signal for all the bands to strike up. They continued until the party reached

The Hall of Ard Prince.

The Japanese Ambassadors approached the foot of the Papal throne cach with the letter of his King in hand. They declared in their mother tongue, in voices loud and distinct, that they had come from the extremes of the carn to a cknowledge in the person of the Pope the supreme ruler of the Christian Charch, and to render to him homage in the name of the monarcos they represented, as well as for the monarcos they represented, as well as from

me, I should myself have visited one holy places where you dwell, to render in person the spiritual obcdience I owe you. I would devotedly have be sought you to make with your sacred hands the sign of the cross on my heart. Constrained by reasons I have mentioned to deprive myself of a consolation so sweet, I did deign to send in my place Jerome, King of Finnga, and my grandson; I have substituted for him Mancto, my country, I have substituted for him Mancto, my cousin and my great-nephew. I have received the reliquary with which you have honored me, and I have placed it upon my head with much respect. I have no words to express the grattude I feel for a gift so precious. I will add no more, as my ambassadors will more fully inform you as to all regarding my person and realm."

fully inform you as to all regarding my person and realim."

The Pope's Reply.

To this reply Monseigneur Bocapaduli responded in benalf of the Pope. He said:—"His Holiness commands me, most noble lords, to say to you that Dom Protus. King of Arims; Dom Prancis, King of Bingo, and Dom Barthelemi, King of Omusa, have acted like wise and rengious princes in senuing you to acknowledge the power which God has clothed him with on earth. He is charmed to see that they believe birmly in this truth. He gives ceaseless thanks to the divine goodness which has wrought these marvellous things, and this joy appears to him so much the more legitimate as it has its foundation in the profound settliments in which he is animated for the glory of the Almighty and the salvation of souls which the Sacred Word purchased with his blood. His Holiness earnestly desires and prays to God that all kings and princes in Japan, and all those who rule in other parts of the world, may imitate so good an example, may destroy itolatory, and may adore in truin and justice the Sovereign Lord who has created the universe."
This reply finished, the ambassadors were conducted to the foot of the throne and kissed the feet of the Pope, after which the Cardmais, drawing near, embraced them, and put to them many questions as to their travels and the rarities of their country.

A JAPANESE COLLEGE ENDOWED.

country.

A JAPANESE COLLEGE ENDOWED.

At length the Pope exclaimed, "I have now lived long enough since I have seen this triumph"—a prediction that was very soon fulfilled. The two ambassadors of blood royal were directed to lift up the train of his robes, an honor monopolized, as far as European princes, were concerned by the ambassador of the Emperor. The Holy Father having been thus conducted to his apartments, a splendid banquet was served to the company. A private audience followed, at which the Pope announced that he had endowed the proposed new seminary at Pucheo with an annual dotation of 4,000 koman crowns.

DEATH OF GREGORY VIII.

audience followed, at which the Pope announced that he had endowed the proposed new seminary at Pucneo with an annual dotation of 4,000 Roman crowns.

DEATH OF GREGORY XIII.

But all this Joy was soon damped and turned into grief by the unexpected death of Gregory XIII., April 10, 1585. His successor, Sixtus V., who, as Cardinal Montealto, had taken greatly to the Japanese, was not less favorable to them as Pope, They assisted among the ambassadors at his coronation, bearing a heavy canopy, and held the basin for his Hollness to wash in when he said mass, They occupied equally honorable positions when the Pontiff was enthroned at St. John Lateran, Finally, on the eve of Ascension, in presence of all the Roman nobles, they were created

KNGHTS OF THE GILBED SPURS.

The Pope himself girded on the swords, while the spurs of the two princes were buckled on by the ambassadors of France and Venice. After this the Pope placed about their necks chains of gold, to which his medal was attached, and then embraced them. The young princes were dismissed with brief addresses to their sovereign. From Rome they were escorted out of the city with all honors. The ambassadors went by way of Lorette, where they paid their devotions, to Venice, and thence to Mihan and Genoa, at which latter place they embarked for Barcelona. They declined, as they had been so long from home, a pressing invitation from Henry III. to visit France, and after a new audience with Phillip II. they set still from Lisbon on their return to Japan April 13, 1586.

The Embassy returned to Japan after an absence of six years, but in the meantime the native priests had stirred up the feelings of the people against the Christian missionaries. The persecutions of the Roman emperors were but trides in comparison with the wholesale butcheries in Japan. During one day—April 12, 1638—37,000 Christians were put to death. Nothing could appease the alarm of the heatnen priests but total extermination of the Christians, and the light of the Christian in less on the preso

### CRIME IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

What the Grand Jury is Doing-Long Stand untion Among the Justices of the Peace-One Official Arraigned for Felony and

Bailed in \$5,000.
In the Circuit Court at White Plains, Westchester county, yesterday, after the business for the day had been transacted, Justice Tap-pen, in the absence of one of the Justices of Sessions, called Justice Flanagan to the bench, and after the customary oath had been administered William F. Browne, a Justice of the Peace at Morrisania, was arraigned on an indica-ment for malfeasance in office, to which he pleaded "not guilty," and, through his counsel, requested to be admitted to bail.

Judge Tappen—I scarcely understand the case.

District Attorney Briggs-Your Honor, the indictment now presented is a most serious one. William F. Browne, the prisoner at the bar, a justice the peace at Morrisania, is charged with having

william F. Browne, the prisoner at the bar, a justice of the peace at Morrisania, is charged with having neglected to pay over to the County Treasurer the amount of fines and penalties paid to him in his official capacity, neglecting to report the amount to the Supervisore, as by statute provided, thus committing a misdemeanor, and also with feloniously appropriating the amount to his own use.

G. J. Johnson-Your Honor, although I am glad to see that our prosecuting officer is waking up. I am sorry to see that the first victim is my young iriend here, who is not only young in years, but young in office, having held the office only six months. There are old Justices in the county, many of whom have held the position for years, and I cannot see why he should be the first one pitched into.

District Attorney Briggs—If Your Honor please, the fact that the prisoner is the first Justice arraigned is no evidence that he is the first indicted or that the prosecution is not carried further, and I assure the counsel that his client is not to be made the only object or sacrifice to the public feeling in Westchester county, which will not be satisfied until the Grand Jury have thoroughly investigated the whole matter, and no exceptions will be made during the investigation. Counsel must understand that I am not personally referring to the prisoner, who shall have every opportunity to relieve himself of the serious charges preferred against him; but if the evidence adduced before the Grand Jury is true, although he is so young in office, he learned his lesson early, and he learned it well, for the receipts of hundreds and hundreds of dollars is sworn against him. He will not be the only one tried, for all those who have violated the law will be punished by the law it found guity. At the same time, as puolic prosector, I intend to give him and all the fullest opportunity to prove their innocence. The enormity of the offence in this instance requires ball in commensurate amount.

Johnson—I move, Your Honor, that Mr. Browne be

#### BOILER EXPLOSION IN HOBOKEN. Yesterday morning a sad accident took place in

the house of Alderman John Curtin, in Hudson street, which came well nigh being attended with fatal results. The feed-pipe of the boiler in the kitchen had been frozen, and the servant naving drawn off a considerable portion of the liquid a partial vacuum was created within the vessel. The fire was lighted, and, the apparatus becoming intensely heated, suddenly thawed the feed pipe, the steam generated and an explosion ensued. Fragments of the snattered range were shot against one of Mr. Curtin's sons, and produced very dangerous injuries about the head. He was also scalated by the steam. The servant narrowly escaped, her chignon being carried off by a piece of metal. Much sympathy is feit for the afficted family, Mr. Curtin being a prominent and highly respected citizen.

### DUELLING IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6, 1872. Alexander Mosely, editor of the Whig, and James C. Southalt, editor of the Inquirer, were arreste this morning to prevent an anticipated hostile They were both placed under bonds in \$1,000 to keep the peace.

THE IMPORTERS AND GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

A regular meeting of the Importers and Grocers A regular meeting of the important afternoon. A communication was received from the Cigar Manufacturers' Association relative to the use of the rooms of the Board of Trade for their meetings upon a suitable compensation being paid therefor, and after some little debate, was referred to the Executive Communication with nower. The Board then adjourned.

# THE UNION PACIFIC BAILROAD.

Meeting of Stockholders in Boston and Receipt of the Annual Report.

The Receipts and Expenditure for the Past Year-Operations of the Land Department and General Financial Condition-The Pennsylvania "Railroad King" Gives Way to Vanderbilt in the Management-The New Board of Directors and Officers.

BOSTON, March 6, 1872. The stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad held their annual meeting at the company's office in this city to-day. The attendance was quite larger and the business transacted, so far as it affects the future of the road, was the most important of any since the completion of the great trans-continental thoroughfare. Hitherto the management of the internal affairs of the road has been in a measure under the control of Mr. Thomas Scott, the "railway king" of Pennnsylvania, or of parties who were working in his interest; but to-day the situation has been changed by the acclination of Colonel Scott to be re-elected, which decimation carries with it those of his immediate associates connected with the Penn sylvania Central, and has resulted in trans erring the management to the Vanderbil interest. The meeting was harmonious fer the most part, little dissension being manifested, and the general rule was halled with great satisfaction. Among the promiuent gentlemen present were Messrs. Augustus Schell and L. P. Morten, bankers of New York and London; ex-United States Senator Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio; Messrs. Price and Wilson, of the National House of Representa-tives; Mr. George M. Pullman, of Chicago, and Mr. SENATOR BEN WADE TAKES THE GAVEL

Colonel Scott, President of the company, was absent, and the meeting was called to order by Mr. John Duff, Vice President, and "Ben" Wade was subsequently called upon to preside. After a few nsignificant preliminaries, Mr. Rollins, the tary of the company, proceeded to read the annual report of the directors, which embraced a record of the operations of the road for the year 1871. THE FINANCIAL REPORT—EARNINGS.
The following is a summary of the report sub-

Passage earnings \$3,123,510 00
Freight earnings 3,276,563 50
Company freight 352,935 46
Express earnings 307,751 33
Mail earnings 283,743 86 Total \$7,521,682 16

EXPENDITURE Conducting transportation \$687,815 54

Motive power 1,251,975 77

Maintenance of cars 312,874 66

Maintenance of way 964,200 75

General expenses, including taxes 403,800 37

Showing a decrease of...... 103,594 95 The expenses compare as follows:— \$4,677,414 84 1571 ... 3,600,566 86 

THE BRIDGE OVER THE MISSOURI, AT OMAHA, has been pressed to completion, and will be open in a few days for the passage of trains.

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND DEPARTMENT.

The operations of the Land Department during the year have been satisfactory. The number of acres sold from March 1 to December 31, 1871, has been 192,275 82-100, yielding in cash \$733,681 85, an average of \$3 81 per acre. The cash receipts of the Land Department from March 1 to December 31, 1871, has been \$319,089 49, and out of these \$229,000 of land grant bonds were caacelled by that department and over \$50,000 remitted to the trustres under the mortgage securing the same. Up to the close of the year 1871 500,000 acres have been sold in all, yielding \$2,102,123 96; an average of \$4 20 9-100 per acre; and the amount of land grant bonds cancelled has been, by the Department \$935,000; by Trustres, \$261,000; and for the balance, the company land notes, maturing in one, two and taree years, with interest. The receipts have thus far been more than sufficient to take care of the interest upon the outstanding land bonds.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS ELECTED.

The meeting then "proceeded to the election of a board of difteen directors, and the following gentlemen were chosen unanimously:—Horace F. Clark, Augustus Scheil, James H. Banker, Oliver Ames, John Duff, Ehsha Atkins, Oakes Ames, L. P. Morton, R. E. Robbins, James Brooks, G. M. Dodge, Sidney Dillon, G. Bushnell, George M. Pullman, F. Gordon Dexter, Messys, Clark, Scheil, Barker and Dexter are the new men on the Board of Directors the following officers were elected:—

President, Horace F. Clark, of New York; Vice President, John Duff, of Boston; Treasurer, E. H. Rollins, of Concord, N. H.; Anditor, H. B. Wilbor.

KING SCOTT NON EST.

The Scott faction was not represented, and the general understanding was that the distinguished "Railroad King" can employ nimself more profitably than managing the Union Pactice. One explanation was to the effect that he is to be largely identified with the Northern Pacific,

its president would be inconsistent and unprofitable.

Mr. Clark, the successor of Colonel Scott, is a son-in-law of Commodors Vanderbilt.

A "BOARD" DESPATCH.

During the meeting a occument purporting to be a telegram from Superintendent Sickles was read. It was as follows:—"There is no obstruction by snow anywhere on the road. All trains are in motion. Cost of repairing the engines damaged during the blockade, \$20,000. No damage was done to road, snow is melting fast. No sersous injury from high water is expected."

From the fact that the purported despatch bore no date it is as fair to presume that it was forwarded some mouths ago. The statements contained do not correspond with the latest and apparently very reliable reports which have oeen received from various stations between Omaha and Ogden.

The next meeting will be need in this city on the

SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The new Board of Directors appointed the follow-

ing committees:—

Executive committee—Horace F. Clarke, Sidney

Dillon, John Duff, Gakes Aines, Augustus Schell,

George M. Pullman. Government Director, James

F. Wilson. F. Wilson.

Finance Committee—James H. Barker, Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, N. A. Baldwin, Levi P. Morton, Augustus Schell; Government Director, J. C. L. Harrison.

Land Grant Committee—John Duff, James H. Banker, Onkes Ames, C. S. Rushnell, F. Gordon Dexter, E. H. Baker; Government Director, Hiram Price.

Price.

Bridge Committee—John Duff, C. S. Bushnell,
James H. Banker, G. M. Dodge; Government Director, B. F. Wade.

Special Committee, to conter with connecting rainroads—Horace F. Clark, deorge M. Pullman, G. M.
Dodge; Government Director, James F. Wilson.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. Sr. PAUL, Minn., March 6, 1872.

The Northern Pacific Railroad was to-day opened

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 6, 1872.

A bill passed the House to-day to protect stock-holders in railroads by providing that all contracts now existing between railrowls and fast franche